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Report of the Secretary-General on Somalia

I. Introduction

1. The present report is submitted pursuant to paragraph 13 of Security Council resolution 2102 (2013), in which the Council requested me to keep it informed of the implementation of the mandate of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM) every 90 days. The report covers major developments that occurred during the period from 16 February to 30 April 2014.

II. Political and security developments

A. Political situation

2. The political landscape in Somalia was dominated by state formation processes, with significant regional developments. While the priority of the Federal Government in 2014 is to advance the state formation process, in particular by establishing interim regional administrations, the process remained rife with challenges, primarily in Baidoa and the Juba Dhexe and Juba Hoose regions. Tension between Puntland and "Somaliland" was also heightened on 15 April following the temporary occupation by the "Somaliland" military of Taleex in the disputed Sool region.

3. In Baidoa, the parliament of the self-declared six-region federal state, which would encompass the Bay, Bakool and Shabelle Hoose regions, in addition to the three regions administered by the Interim Juba Administration, elected a former Member of the Transitional Federal Parliament, Madobe Nunow Mohamed, as "President" of the "South-West State of Somalia" on 3 March. The rival three-region federal state initiative, led by the former Speaker of the Transitional Federal Parliament, Sharif Hassan Sheikh Adan, elected his half-brother, Mohamed Haji Abdinur, as "President" on 26 March. The President of Somalia, Hassan Sheikh Mohamud, the Speaker of the Federal Parliament, Mohamed Sheikh Osman Jawaari, and some Cabinet ministers visited Baidoa from 30 March to 1 April to consult representatives of the two processes. The Federal Government publicly backs a three-region outcome, although not necessarily through the current three-region process. The Interim Juba Administration and the Government of Puntland have both issued statements supporting the three-region process.

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4. On 20 February, the Interim Juba Administration announced new ministerial and deputy ministerial appointments, including a woman as State Minister of Women's Affairs. The appointments augment those made earlier, which were incomplete. Efforts to boost the implementation of the Addis Ababa Agreement of 27 August 2013 also continued. Funding was secured from the Government of Japan to partially support the Kismaayo reconciliation conference, which was called for in the Agreement. On 28 March, the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) convened the first meeting of the technical security committee on the return of militias to Kismaayo and the integration of militias into the Somali National Army. The Prime Minster of Somalia, Abdiwali Sheikh Ahmed, concluded a week-long official visit to Kismaayo on 18 April, during which negotiations on the return of militias began and 16 persons from the Barre Hirale militia returned to Kismaayo. He also established inter-clan peace committees, comprising elders and women's groups, to assist with reconciliation efforts in the Juba Dhexe and Juba Hoose regions.

5. Following elections in January 2014, the Government of Puntland continued to enhance its relations with regional and international actors. In March, the President of Puntland, Abdiweli Mohamed Ali Gaas, visited Ethiopia and Djibouti.

6. Tension between Puntland and "Somaliland" increased over the contested Sool and Sanaag regions. The visit by the President of "Somaliland", Ahmed Mohamed Mohamoud Silanyo, to the coastal town of Laasqoray in the disputed Sanaag region on 16 March triggered a military build-up from both sides. Accusations made by senior Puntland officials that "Somaliland" was supporting Al-Shabaab further strained relations. "Somaliland" refuted the allegations and called upon the Federal Government to intervene. On 15 April, "Somaliland" deployed its forces to the disputed Sool region and, on the same day, occupied the town of Taleex. The troops left the town the next day, after less than 24 hours.

7. Meanwhile, the fourth session of the Federal Parliament began in Mogadishu on 22 March. On 24 March, the Council of Ministers approved a revised government budget of $218 million for the fiscal year 2014, nearly doubling its 2013 budget of $114 million. It is projected that 52 per cent of the resources for the budget will be generated internally. As part of continuing efforts to enhance transparency and financial accountability, the Speaker announced on 29 March that cash withdrawals from the Central Bank would be made only with parliamentary approval, effective from 1 April. On 24 April, the Cabinet approved the appointment of Bashir Isse Ali as the Bank's Governor, a post that he had occupied ad interim since November 2013. Maryam Abdullahi Yusuf was confirmed as the Deputy Governor.

8. The Federal Government continued its international diplomatic engagement to raise the profile of Somalia and mobilize financial support. The President visited Japan from 10 to 16 March. He also attended the twenty-fifth summit of the League of Arab States, held in Kuwait on 24 and 25 March. On 1 April, he travelled to Brussels to attend the fourth European Union-Africa Summit. The Prime Minister held regional consultations in Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda. He also attended a meeting of the International Labour Organization in Geneva from 19 to 23 March and visited the United Arab Emirates on 31 March.

B. Security situation

9. Early in March, the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) and the army launched Operation Eagle. During the first phase of the joint operations, significant gains were achieved on multiple fronts in territory controlled by Al-Shabaab. At the same time, protracted insecurity was experienced in Mogadishu. On 21 February, 11 Al-Shabaab fighters carried out a complex attack on Villa Somalia using explosives and small arms, resulting in eight fatalities. On 27 February, a car bomb targeting army officers in the Shibis district killed eight people and injured six. On 15 March, an explosive-laden vehicle detonated prematurely in front of the Maka al-Mukarama hotel, injuring four security guards and seven civilians. On 21 and 22 April, respectively, two members of the Federal Parliament, Isak Mohamed Rino and Abdul Aziz Isaq Mursal, were assassinated in Mogadishu.

10. Separately, mortar shelling, likely perpetrated by Al-Shabaab with the support of local sympathizers, continued in Mogadishu. On 25 March, a shell landed in front of the police station at Mogadishu International Airport, while two rounds landed inside a camp for internally displaced persons in the Dayniile district, injuring 10 civilians. Armed attacks and remote-controlled explosions against Somali and AMISOM troops occurred almost weekly. Grenade attacks and targeted assassinations of army officers, in addition to civilian "collaborators", were also reported on a weekly basis.

11. On 7 and 8 March, joint operations by AMISOM and Somali troops captured Xuddur and Waajid, Bakool region, without resistance from insurgents. On 9 March, the allied forces seized Burdhubo, Gedo region. Mortar shelling and clashes have been reported in and around Burdhubo every week since the takeover. On 13 March, AMISOM and Somali forces captured Buulobarde, Hiraan region. On 18 March, Al-Shabaab fighters carried out a complex attack at a hotel that served as a base for both forces in Buulobarde, resulting in two AMISOM and five national army fatalities.

12. On 16 March, AMISOM and Somali troops recovered the coastal town of Warshiikh, Shabelle Dhexe region. On 18 March, they captured Fidow, on the border with the Hiraan region. Furthermore, on 22 March, the joint forces advanced from Marka and seized Qoryooley in the Shabelle Hoose region. In addition to the resumed military offensive, the Shabelle Hoose region continued to experience high levels of instability owing to probing attacks by Al-Shabaab, in addition to criminal activities reportedly carried out by Somali troops, including illegal checkpoints, shootings and armed robberies. On 25 March, AMISOM and Somali forces took over Maxas, on the border between the Hiraan and Galguduud regions, and further advanced towards Ceel Buur, Galguduud region, which was captured on 26 March without resistance from Al-Shabaab.

13. Kismaayo remained volatile. On 17 February, the chief of intelligence of the Interim Juba Administration was assassinated, with Al-Shabaab claiming responsibility. On 26 March, four small missiles were fired towards the airport during a meeting between administration officials and representatives and the United Nations delegation. No one was injured. AMISOM and Interim Juba Administration forces continued to face guerrilla and terrorist attacks inside

Kismaayo and in the wider Juba Hoose area, in particular around Afmadow and along the road between Taabta and Dhobley.

14. On 7 April, two international consultants working with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) were shot dead by a security guard at the airport in Gaalkacyo. The assailant and three suspects were arrested and an investigation is under way. Fresh reports of Al-Shabaab sightings and infiltrations in and around Boosaaso, Garoowe and Gaalkacyo suggest that some militants are relocating to Puntland, in particular the mountainous Galgala area, seeking temporary refuge from the offensive in central and southern Somalia. The Puntland authorities have tightened security in all major towns and increased checkpoints along the road from Boosaaso to Gaalkacyo.

15. On 20 April, the President launched a three-day national security conference in Mogadishu, organized by the Ministry of National Security, with the participation of a cross section of Somali security institutions, businesspeople and civil society. AMISOM, UNSOM and the international community attended as observers. The participants deliberated on security issues with the aim of developing a comprehensive strategic framework for an internal security policy. This is an unprecedented step for the Federal Government towards taking ownership of the security of the country.

III. United Nations support to peace consolidation

16. The United Nations continued to work with the international community on the implementation of the Somali Compact and Vision 2016 as a basis for aligning international support through a unified national platform. The Cabinet engaged in the development of a programme of work for 2014, fully aligned with the Compact, which was submitted by the Prime Minister to the Federal Parliament early in April.

17. UNSOM and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) are working with the Federal Government to build its capacity to implement key legislative priorities, including by supporting the legislative drafting office in the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs and supporting the Federal Parliament with regard to its legislative agenda for 2014. UNSOM and UNDP are also working with the executive branch of the Federal Government to build systems and organizational capacity at the Cabinet and secretariat levels as part of an institutional capacity development flagship programme, in collaboration with the World Bank.

18. UNSOM has established monthly political discussions with Somali opinion leaders and representatives of civil society on moving forward the Federal Government's political priorities.

A. Good offices and political support

19. My Special Representative for Somalia and Head of UNSOM, Nicholas Kay, continued to provide good offices to the Federal Government and to regional actors. On the tense situation in Baidoa, he urged the Federal Government to mediate between the two competing processes and reaffirmed the readiness of the United Nations and international partners to support a negotiated solution. Efforts

continued to build cooperative relations between Mogadishu and Garoowe. In coordination with other partners, he continued to engage the Governments of Puntland and "Somaliland" to urge both sides to exercise restraint, avoid confrontation and enter into dialogue.

20. On 21 and 22 March, my Special Representative held consultations with various partners in Nairobi, during which he held a joint briefing for the diplomatic community with the Special Representative of the Chairperson of the African Union Commission for Somalia, Mahamat Saleh Annadif, and the IGAD Envoy to Somalia, Mohammed Abdi Affey, on Operation Eagle and key political developments in Somalia.

21. On 24 March, my Special Representative addressed the African Union Peace and Security Council at its 425th meeting, held in Addis Ababa. He emphasized the importance of harmonizing the military campaign with political processes and stabilization activities in southern and central Somalia and encouraged the Federal Government to continue to take the lead in engendering a peaceful state formation process. He subsequently travelled to Djibouti, where he held consultations with the President, Ismaël Omar Guelleh.

22. On 26 March, my Deputy Special Representative, Fatiha Serour, met the First Deputy Leader of the Interim Juba Administration, Abdullahi Ismail Fartaag, in Kismaayo. She underscored that it was important for the Federal Government and the Interim Juba Administration to implement the Addis Ababa Agreement and encouraged direct dialogue between both parties. She also encouraged the Interim Juba Administration to participate in the working groups established under the peacebuilding and State-building goals for the implementation of the Somali Compact.

B. Support to peacebuilding and State-building

Development of a federal system and constitutional review/democratic politics and governance

23. The United Nations continued to provide strategic and policy advice to support state formation in Somalia. Early in February, the Office of the President shared a preliminary draft of the Federal Government's framework of action for the implementation of the Vision 2016 political road map with members of the international community. UNSOM provided advice to the Federal Government, at its request, on the implementation of that road map, including a recommendation to integrate the coordination frameworks for peacebuilding and State-building goal 1 of the Somali Compact and Vision 2016 framework of action.

24. With the establishment of the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs, and following the appointment of the new Cabinet in January 2014, discussions are under way between the executive and legislative branches to build consensus on the roles and responsibilities of stakeholders in the constitutional process and to develop a joint approach to civic education and public outreach. The processes are jointly supported by UNDP and UNSOM.

25. UNSOM and UNDP, with support from the Electoral Assistance Division of the Department of Political Affairs of the Secretariat, deployed an electoral adviser to provide initial advice to the Federal Government on electoral priorities and

legislation. The Federal Government has agreed in principle to form an electoral law committee, comprising representatives of the Ministry of the Interior and Federalism, the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs and the Federal Parliament, to draft an initial bill to establish a national independent electoral commission, which will be supported by UNSOM and UNDP.

Security sector and rule of law

Security sector reform

26. On 3 March, the Federal Government and the international community agreed on the terms of reference for the Working Group on peacebuilding and State-building Goal 2, which will help the Federal Government to coordinate support towards developing unified, capable and accountable federal security institutions that provide basic security for Somalis. UNSOM provides secretariat support. On 1 April, a National Security Council secretariat architecture project was initiated with the Federal Government to facilitate the offering of improved planning and direction to the Council.

27. The security sector public expenditure review being conducted by the Federal Government with support from the World Bank and UNSOM continued. The review will help the Federal Government to engage with regional authorities on a national security strategy and policy development and make informed decisions on resource allocation, policy priorities and financial gaps throughout the security sector. Meanwhile, the Federal Government signalled its intention to stop private security companies from operating in Somalia. It ended the renewal of licences for existing companies in January 2014, with only temporary extensions being granted since. Capacity development needs remain significant.

28. The Defence Policy Working Group, which is a subcommittee of the Defence Working Group, co-chaired by UNSOM and the Ministry of Defence, provided support to the Federal Government to draft the ministerial guidance on defence sector policy for the period 2014-2016, which was signed on 23 March.

29. The Training Steering Group, supported by UNSOM, continues to coordinate training at the Jazeera Training Camp in Mogadishu for 1,500 army personnel. UNSOM also assisted AMISOM and the United Nations Support Office for AMISOM (UNSOA) in the implementation of the military concept of operations.

Disengaging fighters

30. UNSOM continued its activities in support of the national programme for disengaged combatants, with increased focus on options for support in the Kismaayo area. The Government of Luxembourg provided additional funding to cover high-risk combatants.

Police

31. The United Nations Joint Police Section continued to support the Somali police force to strengthen strategic planning and operational capacity, including in newly recovered areas. The Ministry of National Security announced its intention to establish a police planning team to set national priorities and improve oversight. The police sections of UNSOM and AMISOM collaborated to train Somali police officers who will be deployed to newly recovered areas.

32. The United Nations rehabilitated seven police stations in the Banadir and Bay regions, in addition to constructing a model police station in Garoowe as part of continuing efforts to enhance operational capacity and strengthen community policing. The twenty-first stipends payment cycle for some 5,700 police officers in southern and central Somalia concluded. All police officers in southern and central Somalia were registered in the human resources database.

33. UNDP developed guidance for police station commanders on basic police functions and operational procedures for a modern police station. On 9 March, nine police officers, supported with scholarships from UNDP, graduated from the Law Faculty of Puntland State University. In "Somaliland", training for police officers on operational procedures for a model police station began and a new monitoring process linked to performance and payments was introduced for the special police unit.

Justice and corrections

34. The United Nations continued to support the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs on peacebuilding and State-building goal 3 by building institutional capacity and facilitating agreements between the United Nations and the Ministry, including on programme implementation procedures. On 26 March, UNSOM met representatives of the Interim Juba Administration in Kismaayo to determine the latter's priority needs and discuss building relations with the Federal Government.

35. The United Nations is preparing a joint rule of law programming framework (2014-2016), in line with the joint global focal point arrangement, aimed at making UNSOM and United Nations agency support operational and coordinating their interventions under peacebuilding and State-building goals 2 and 3. The framework is being coordinated with the Federal Government and is under review. A high-security prison was opened in Garoowe on 2 April. It will further facilitate the transfer of Somali pirates convicted in other countries to serve their sentences in Somalia. The project was funded and completed by UNODC in partnership with the United Nations Office for Project Services. Between 25 and 27 March, 25 corrections officers (including 7 women) received training in Mogadishu from UNSOM, UNODC and the United Nations Children's Fund on the treatment of prisoners, prison management, gender and juvenile justice. On 4 April, 15 prisoners escaped from the prison in Boosaaso; 13 have since been recaptured.

Maritime security

36. While incidents of piracy remain low, the threat continues to be latent and the gains could be reversed in the absence of sustainable development and a robust maritime security apparatus in Somalia. The arrest of two pirate groups indicates that Somali piracy has not been suppressed. The suspects were transferred to Seychelles for trial.

37. As part of the implementation of the Somali maritime resource and security strategy, the United Nations and the International Maritime Organization are providing technical assistance to the Federal Government. From 24 to 27 March, UNODC conducted a legal workshop for Somali judges and prosecutors and convened a meeting of the legal working group of the Regional Maritime Coordination Mechanism on 28 March. The Food and Agriculture Organization of

the United Nations conducted a workshop on fisheries from 1 to 5 April. Separately, the development of the maritime security architecture under the National Security Council has been slow owing to a lack of consensus by the Council on the Somali exclusive economic zone and the delineation of roles and responsibilities between the maritime police, the coast guard and the navy.

Mine action

38. The United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) continued to provide technical advice to the Somali Explosive Management Authority and the mine action centres in "Somaliland" and Puntland. UNMAS emergency explosive risk education teams delivered training on safe behaviour to 1,675 returnees from Saudi Arabia in March and carried out risk education activities in the Gedo, Bakool and Galguduud regions throughout April.

39. Continuing clearance by UNMAS teams in the Dayniile district of Mogadishu destroyed 1,609 items of unexploded ordnance, reducing opportunities to harvest those explosives for use in improvised explosive devices. UNMAS supported the Federal Government's efforts to comply with sanctions obligations by initiating physical security improvements at an army weapons and ammunition storage facility in Mogadishu. From 21 to 23 April, 10 army personnel were trained in weapons marking and record-keeping.

40. UNMAS continued to provide explosive management support to AMISOM and the national security forces throughout southern and central Somalia. Training and mentoring on explosive ordnance disposal and improvised explosive device defeat was extended to the Ethiopian contingents of AMISOM. The Somali police received training, mentoring and equipment for explosive ordnance disposal, improvised explosive device defeat and explosive dog detection. UNMAS also supported police searches at key infrastructure/government locations. In Mogadishu, Baidoa in the Bay region, Beledweyne in the Hiraan region and Afgooye in the Shabelle Hoose region, there were 28 improvised explosive device incidents and 36 items of unexploded ordnance were identified and destroyed.

41. UNMAS continued to support UNSOA resupply convoys by surveying routes for explosive hazards and conducting searches for explosives in United Nations camps.

C. Human rights and protection

Human rights

42. UNSOM continued to offer technical assistance to the Ministry of Human Rights and Women's Affairs. It also continued to provide technical assistance in the form of training to a Puntland parliamentary committee on human rights, the "Somaliland" Human Rights Commission and civil society organizations in "Somaliland" and in southern and central Somalia and Puntland.

43. On 11 March, three men were executed by firing squad in Mogadishu after having been found guilty of murder in the military justice system. To date in 2014, four people have been executed by the Federal Government, its commitment in 2011 to a moratorium on the death penalty notwithstanding.

44. UNSOM and its partners continued to receive reports of human rights violations, some of which were allegedly perpetrated in relation to the continuing military campaign. Owing to the prevailing security environment, it has been difficult to verify those reports, however.

45. Forced evictions of internally displaced persons continued. In March, an eviction of families in the Hodan district of Mogadishu resulted in protests. I note with concern that the police responded by firing weapons and burning tyres.

46. The Federal Government, with the support of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons, finalized its policy framework on internal displacement, which provides the policy basis necessary for securing a predictable, systematic, coordinated and principled approach to the situation of the more than 1 million internally displaced persons and returning refugees.

47. Some 6,000 Somali migrants were deported to Mogadishu from Saudi Arabia. UNHCR and the International Organization for Migration are monitoring the deportations, providing emergency assistance in vulnerable cases and supporting persons with protection needs.

48. On 9 April, Kenya deported 83 Somali nationals, part of a group arrested following fatal explosions in a Somali-dominated neighbourhood in Nairobi on 31 March. On 5 April, the President met his Kenyan counterpart, Uhuru Kenyatta, to discuss the detention and deportation of Somali refugees reportedly without legal documentation. On 17 April, Kenya deported a further 91 Somali nationals. The group was accompanied by the Somali Ambassador to Kenya.

49. On 20 March, the Federal Government signed an agreement establishing a decent work programme and ratified three fundamental International Labour Organization conventions: the Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organize Convention, 1948 (No. 87), the Right to Organize and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 (No. 98) and the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182).

Child protection

50. A total of 61 incidents of grave violations affecting 58 children (50 boys and 8 girls) were reported. The violations mostly involved the recruitment and use of children by security forces linked to the army and allied militias, the police and Al-Shabaab, sexual violence and arbitrary arrest and detention. The standard operating procedures for handling children formerly associated with armed forces and groups were signed by the Minister of Defence and the Minister of National Security.

51. UNSOM provided training to 192 non-commissioned officers and a core group of 32 trainers on child protection, as part of an effort to build the capacity of the army. The soldiers are members of the newly formed multi-clan intervention infantry company. Community-based reintegration programmes in southern and central Somalia, which include psychosocial support for trauma relating to conflict, violence and abuse, life skills training, back-to-school programmes and vocational training, continued for 498 children.

Gender mainstreaming and empowerment of women

52. On 19 February, representatives of Somali women's organizations met in Mogadishu to determine action required to ensure that gender issues were mainstreamed throughout the peacebuilding and State-building goals in the Somali Compact. The United Nations also continued to facilitate meetings of the Somali Women Leadership Initiative, so as to shape a strategy for enhancing women's participation in national, regional and local decision-making. The consultations will feed into a joint programme on women's participation in peacebuilding and local, regional and national decision-making, which will be supported by UNDP, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women and UNSOM. On 19 March, the Somali Women Leadership Initiative met in Puntland to discuss priorities for the joint programme.

53. In March, AMISOM finalized its gender policy, which is intended to strengthen responsiveness in the delivery of its mandate. With funding from UNDP, UNFPA and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, 14 representatives of the Federal Government, the Government of Puntland and "Somaliland" civil society organizations attended the fifty-eighth session of the Commission on the Status of Women, held in New York.

Sexual violence in conflict and gender-based violence

54. United Nations Children's Fund partners assisted 256 survivors of gender-based violence, including 50 children. On 23 February, the family of a 3-year-old rape survivor in Puntland opted to settle the case through the traditional justice system. UNSOM attempts to facilitate access to formal justice mechanisms notwithstanding.

D. Humanitarian situation

55. The humanitarian crisis in Somalia remains among the largest and most complex in the world, with some 30 per cent of the population in need, recent improvements in food security notwithstanding. An estimated 2.9 million people are in need of immediate lifesaving and livelihood support. Poor and inadequate basic social services continue to undermine the resilience of the people, while 635,000 people in settlements need support to meet basic minimum standards, including education, health, shelter and water, sanitation and hygiene.

56. The difficult operating environment notwithstanding, humanitarian partners provided food and livelihood assistance to 794,000 people, temporary access to safe and sustainable water to 133,000 people, treatment for acute malnutrition to 47,000 children under 5 years of age, basic health care to 363,000 people, learning space for 232,000 people and emergency shelter and household items to 18,000 people.

57. Most of the humanitarian needs reported in the wake of Operation Eagle concern population movement. According to UNHCR, some 50,000 people have been temporarily displaced as a result of the operation, with another 20,000 reported temporary displacements yet to be verified. Those movements may overstretch scarce water resources as most people return to urban and peri-urban locations prone to disease, seasonal flooding and drought.

58. Owing to the lack of safe and unimpeded access, humanitarian partners are facing difficulties in establishing their operations to move goods and personnel in a sustainable manner. They have, however, conducted rapid needs assessments in Baidoa, Bay region, and Xuddur and Waajid, Bakool region. Road access to newly recovered areas has been hampered by security checkpoints, while a trade embargo imposed by Al-Shabaab in the Bakool region has resulted in a significant surge in food prices in Xuddur. A key priority is to ensure safe and predictable access to undertake vaccinations in newly accessible areas and to ensure that water, sanitation and hygiene needs are met.

59. Emergency response, including shelter kits and household items, was provided to some 6,800 people who arrived in Baidoa. Health services were also made available, while 4,600 people were assisted with water, sanitation and hygiene supplies. In Xuddur, an estimated 1,800 people have returned and integrated with host communities since early March. A medical team was deployed to Xuddur to provide lifesaving services.

60. The number of polio cases in Somalia stands at 194. After several emergency campaigns, transmission has declined, with no new cases reported from Banadir, the epicentre of the outbreak, since July 2013, and no new cases country-wide in 2014. The response activities will continue throughout 2014 to halt the outbreak and prevent further importation. By the end of March, the nationwide polio campaign had immunized more than 2 million children under 5 years of age.

E. Stabilization

61. Efforts to bring stability to territory recovered through Operation Eagle intensified as the Federal Government began to establish caretaker administrations for the 25 districts included in that phase of joint military operations. Those arrangements should be succeeded by interim regional administrations after two months. Pre-existing administrations are also being reinstated, such as in Xuddur during the first week of March. To date, caretaker administrations have been nominated in 8 of the 10 recovered districts. In addition, high-level delegations of the Federal Government began visiting newly recovered areas. In March, the Minister of the Interior and Federalism and the Prime Minister led delegations to Xuddur and Buulobarde, respectively.

62. The Federal Government and international partners identified the support requirements for the newly recovered areas where there are urgent security and governance requirements and humanitarian and livelihood needs. The United Nations is working with the Federal Government to develop a proposal to support those areas, which will be presented to the Peacebuilding Fund for resources through the Immediate Response Facility. The Peacebuilding Support Office sent surge capacity on 14 April to provide support to UNSOM and the United Nations country team to help to finalize the proposal and review the Fund's overall support to Somalia.

F. Socioeconomic recovery and development

63. Rehabilitation work on the Ansalooti market in the Hamarjabjab district of Mogadishu began on 22 February, under a sustainable employment creation and

improved livelihoods project, which is a partnership between the United Nations Human Settlements Programme, the Banadir regional administration and local non-governmental organizations. On 6 March, the World Food Programme purchased 200 tons of maize from farmer cooperatives in the Shabelle Hoose region. The first purchase of its kind, it follows a joint pilot initiative with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to procure local Somali grains initiated in 2013 to link producers and markets.

64. Outside Somalia, UNDP and the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation provided support to the Federal Government to send representatives to participate in the first Arab States Regional South-South Development Expo, held in Doha from 18 to 20 February. A special session on Somalia highlighted the value of South-South and triangular cooperation to the Somali Compact. The first Somali Producers Exhibition and Conference for more than two decades was held on 17 and 18 March in Dubai, United Arab Emirates. The exhibition showcased Somali livestock, agriculture and fisheries, bringing together producers, investors, experts, policymakers and donors.

65. On 24 April, the Minister of Finance signed a memorandum of agreement for the national funding stream of the Somali Multi-Partner Trust Fund administered by the United Nations. It aligns the trust fund with the Somali Compact commitment to progressively using national systems, for example by allowing donor funding to be channelled to relevant national entities through the Treasury.

G. Targeted sanctions

66. In its midterm briefing to the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 751 (1992) and 1907 (2009) concerning Somalia and Eritrea, held on 27 March, the Somalia and Eritrea Monitoring Group encouraged the Committee to designate individuals or entities that the Group found to be in breach of sanctions. The Group also advised the Committee that the trade in Somali charcoal was increasing, the best efforts by some destination States to implement the ban notwithstanding.

67. On 4 April, as requested by the Security Council, I presented in my letter to the Council (S/2014/243) my recommendations for United Nations and other technical assistance to the Federal Government in complying with requirements set out by the Council in its resolution 2142 (2014).

H. Coordination of international efforts

68. The first meeting of the High-level Partnership Forum, the highest body for the oversight and implementation of the Somali Compact, was held on 24 February in Mogadishu. This coordination body is chaired by the President and my Special Representative for Somalia. Representatives of the Federal Government, the Federal Parliament and several regions, in addition to civil society and the international community, stressed the importance of urgently delivering on commitments made under the Compact and improving security in Somalia. International partners urged the Federal Government to finalize its draft Vision 2016 framework and to develop action plans for each of the peacebuilding and State-building goals under the Compact. The Government of Puntland, which has expressed its commitment to the

New Deal, sent its regrets and called for a high-level meeting with international partners to discuss the way forward.

IV. Implementation of Security Council resolution 2124 (2013)

69. Significant progress was achieved in the implementation of resolution 2124 (2013) with the launch early in March of Operation Eagle against Al-Shabaab. Joint AMISOM and Somali forces recovered territory in the Gedo, Bay, Bakool, Hiraan, Galguduud, Shabelle Dhexe and Shabelle Hoose regions.

70. UNSOM continued to work with AMISOM on implementing the human rights due diligence policy. A joint United Nations and AMISOM working group on the policy was inaugurated on 15 February. It identified mechanisms established by AMISOM to ensure its compliance with the policy. It also identified gaps in compliance and recommended measures to fill them. UNSOM provided predeployment induction training on basic human rights to 180 AMISOM commanders and 240 Somali soldiers.

71. Following the UNSOM-AMISOM retreat held in Addis Ababa on 12 and 13 February, cooperation was strengthened in various areas. A joint information-sharing platform was established with the AMISOM military and civilian components.

Logistical support to the African Union Mission in Somalia and the army

72. UNSOA continued to provide logistical support to AMISOM and the army, as authorized by the Security Council in its resolution 2124 (2013) and in line with the revised AMISOM concept of operations. UNSOA supported AMISOM relief in place to align the disposition of troops in the areas of operations with the concept of operations, thereby moving 1,100 Burundian and 1,200 Ugandan troops from the Bay and Bakool regions to the Shabelle Dhexe and Shabelle Hoose regions and 200 Burundian troops from the Bay region to Kismaayo.

73. The construction of AMISOM sector hubs continues, with the required equipment delivered for sector 4 (Hiraan and Galguduud). Resupplying the sector remains a challenge, however, because supply lines are stretched and insecure, requiring UNSOA to use its limited air assets. AMISOM has submitted a request to the Federal Government for land to construct the Kismaayo supply hub. A new subhub is planned in Dhobley, Juba Hoose (sector 2), where work has begun. An aviation hub and sector support subhub are also under construction in Baledogle, Shabelle Dhexe (sector 1).

74. UNSOA began delivering rations to Ethiopian troops in sectors 3 and 4 on 1 April, following the end of the self-sustainment period. The provision of both potable and bulk water remains a challenge, however, as troops move further away from the resupply hubs in Baidoa, Kismaayo and Beledweyne. That the main supply route between Mogadishu and Baidoa is not fully secure hampers UNSOA resupply operations.

75. UNSOA has put in place mechanisms for the phased provision of logistical support to the army and for ensuring that all army forces involved in joint operations with AMISOM meet the preconditions set out in resolution 2124 (2013). The Federal Government and AMISOM have agreed that a maximum of

10,900 national troops will be supported by UNSOA in joint operations. UNSOA has begun providing logistical support to the army, drawing on the first donations to the trust fund for the supply of non-lethal support. The Ethiopian and Djiboutian contingents are training 3,600 and 1,000 national troops in sectors 3 and 4, respectively. Training in other sectors will begin soon. A dedicated support cell has been established in UNSOA to coordinate support to the army. Troop-contributing countries have been requested to provide transportation to the Somali forces conducting joint operations on a cost-reimbursable basis. To date, Ethiopia has provided 50 troop carriers with drivers to transport army units in sectors 3 and 4.

76. The funding of army support needs has been incorporated into the United Nations Trust Fund in Support of AMISOM. Further to expert-level meetings with Member States held in New York and Nairobi, a high-level fundraising event was held in New York on 24 April. Pledges amounting to $8 million have been received from the Governments of Ethiopia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America against the $22 million required to support the army during the first 12 months of operation. The absence of sufficient funding will limit the support that can be provided by the United Nations.

77. The United Nations Trust Fund in Support of AMISOM remains integral to improving operations and enhancing the effectiveness of the logistical support package to AMISOM. UNSOA received the $2.5 million previously pledged by the Government of Canada and immediately procured transport and engineering assets, in addition to broadcast equipment in support of AMISOM.

78. UNSOA continued to provide critical strategic communication support to both AMISOM and UNSOM. In addition, it provided predeployment, in-mission and other training for 340 AMISOM personnel, bringing the total number of personnel trained since April 2009 to 8,816. UNSOA increased its medical support to AMISOM and the army.

79. UNSOA supported AMISOM efforts to establish a civilian casualty tracking, analysis and response cell. Recruitment for a senior adviser to lead the cell began. Funding was secured to support the cell during start-up. The African Union Commission is expected to launch the recruitment process for the remaining 10 civilian and uniformed personnel immediately.

V. United Nations presence in Somalia

Expansion of the United Nations presence in Somalia

80. On 26 February, the United Nations signed a status-of-mission agreement with the Federal Government.

81. As at 28 April, a total of 316 international staff and 972 national staff members from UNSOM and United Nations agencies, funds and programmes had been deployed: 379 in Mogadishu, 65 in Hargeysa, 13 in Boosaaso, 41 in Garoowe and 9 in Gaalkacyo. In southern and central Somalia, the presence of international staff remained limited, with eight deployed in Baidoa, three in Dollow and four in Kismaayo. UNSOM deployment strength stood at 66 international and 19 national staff.

Integration

82. The United Nations is now operating as an integrated presence. The integrated strategic framework is being developed as the United Nations response and contribution to the implementation of the Somali Compact. The strategic component of the framework is expected to be finalized by May 2014, whereas its operational component will be completed in tandem with the finalization of the action plans for the peacebuilding and State-building goals.

Staff safety and security

83. Following the heightened security situation in Mogadishu, and especially after the complex attack at Villa Somalia on 21 February and persistent reported threats against the United Nations, internal measures were implemented to strengthen security measures further, including at Mogadishu International Airport. The phased reoccupation of compounds along the airport road began on 23 April.

84. In anticipation of the deployment of the United Nations guard unit in accordance with resolution 2124 (2013), the United Nations presented a protocol of amendment to the status-of-mission agreement to the Federal Government on 5 April. It will facilitate the activities of the unit, for which Uganda is contributing troops and equipment. The Federal Government's response is awaited. Meanwhile, the advance party of the unit arrived in Mogadishu on 17 April.

85. During the period from 17 March to 10 April, the Compliance, Evaluation and Monitoring Section of the Department of Safety and Security of the Secretariat evaluated the efficacy of United Nations security measures in Somalia. Compliance was found to be good.

86. An immediate review of security in Puntland was made following the killing of the two UNODC consultants on 7 April. UNODC and the Department of Safety and Security are assisting the Puntland authorities with their investigation. It is a priority to bring those responsible to justice.

VI. Observations

87. The joint AMISOM-national army offensive is changing the political landscape of Somalia. More territory is being recovered from Al-Shabaab, providing the Federal Government with opportunities to extend its authority throughout the country. I pay tribute to AMISOM and to the army for the sacrifices that they continue to make in the fight against Al-Shabaab. The Somali people must capitalize on those opportunities by embracing a spirit of compromise and reconciliation as they rebuild their country after decades of conflict.

88. I commend the leadership of the African Union Commission for successfully implementing the new AMISOM concept of operations. I remain concerned, however, by the persistent lack of enablers, in particular military helicopters, which threatens to limit the impact of the extended effort authorized by the Security Council in its resolution 2124 (2013). Time is of the essence. I call upon Member States to expedite the deployment of helicopters and other force enablers in line with the AMISOM concept of operations. The United Nations stands ready to reimburse contributing countries for their equipment. I remain grateful to the international community and in particular to the European Union for their support.

89. The United Nations has begun to provide support to the Federal Government to enable the army to conduct joint operations in line with the requirements set by the Security Council in resolution 2124 (2013), including the full implementation of the human rights due diligence policy. The army's requirements, however, are vast and far exceed the current and projected funds in the trust fund for the supply of non-lethal support to the army. I am grateful to the Governments of the United Kingdom and the United States for their generous contributions to the Fund. I am also grateful to the Governments of Ethiopia, Italy and Sweden for their pledges of support. I appeal to the international community to share the burden and make sustained and generous contributions to support the Federal Government.

90. I welcome the renewed momentum generated by Vision 2016 and urge the Federal Government to move swiftly to finalize its framework for action, in particular to pass enabling legislation for the National Independent Electoral Commission and the Boundaries and Federation Commission. I strongly urge the Federal Government and the international community to accelerate the implementation of their respective political and financial commitments under the Somali Compact and Vision 2016. There must be focus on converting existing plans and frameworks into more specific assistance. The continuing effort to promote the participation of Somali regional representatives in coordination mechanisms is a welcome development that promotes inclusiveness and reflects evolving needs beyond Mogadishu. Much remains to be accomplished, however, to guarantee stronger State and regional engagement to ensure that the needs of all Somalis are met.

91. I note the efforts being made in the formation of regional administrations and welcome the Federal Government's continued commitment to ensuring an inclusive approach. Federal states will be the building blocks for a stable, peaceful Somalia and critical to creating a cohesive and effective structure that represents and serves the interests of all Somalis. I am concerned, however, that the pace at which the processes are unfolding may not be matching expectations.

92. The Somali people need to see tangible benefits from changes in their local and regional administrations, especially in newly recovered areas. Stabilization in those areas will require the collective effort of the Federal Government, the United Nations, AMISOM and international partners. I call for pledges, including from the New Deal for Somalia Conference, held in Brussels in 2013, to be honoured so as to match the needs.

93. I am deeply concerned about the heightened tension in Baidoa. I welcome the recent efforts by the Federal Government to resolve the differences between the competing three-region and six-region processes. I encourage all parties to strive for a peaceful solution that is in line with the provisional Federal Constitution. The United Nations and its partners stand ready to support the efforts of the Federal Government to resolve the situation peacefully.

94. I am similarly concerned about the potential for confrontation between Puntland and "Somaliland". I call upon both sides to avoid escalating tensions and to exercise restraint. At a time when the people of Somalia are making a long-awaited breakthrough towards achieving durable peace and stability, it is important to refrain from confrontation. My Special Representative will continue to provide his good offices to assist in resolving disputes peacefully. I call upon all regional actors to cooperate fully with UNSOM in this regard.

95. I welcome the efforts of the Federal Government, the Interim Juba Administration and IGAD to continue the implementation of the Addis Ababa Agreement. I note further steps recently initiated by the Prime Minister to promote the return of militias to Kismaayo and reconciliation among clans in the Juba Dhexe and Juba Hoose regions. I call upon all parties concerned to participate in the process and reiterate the commitment of the United Nations to assisting in the implementation of the Agreement.

96. The Federal Government has requested international assistance and support to manage weapons and military equipment and to help it to meet its reporting obligations to the Security Council under resolution 2142 (2014). I reiterate my call upon the Federal Government to ensure that the urgent gaps identified in my letter of 4 April (S/2014/243) are met and urge Member States to provide assistance in line with my recommendations.

97. I remain concerned about the continued export of Somali charcoal in violation of the ban by the Security Council in its resolution 2036 (2012) and the significant resources that such trade generates for Al-Shabaab. I encourage the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 751 (1992) and 1907 (2009) concerning Somalia and Eritrea to list the individuals and entities responsible.

98. I again call upon the Federal Government to place human rights at the forefront of its State-building agenda, in line with the provisional Federal Constitution and international obligations. I remain concerned about reports of grave violations against children and urge the Federal Government to ratify the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Operational Protocols thereto. I also urge the Federal Government to place a moratorium on the death penalty, in line with the commitments of Somalia under General Assembly resolution 67/176.

99. I continue to be concerned about the underrepresentation of Somali women in peacebuilding. I urge the Somali authorities to ensure the full representation of women in constitutional, electoral and state formation processes, in line with Security Council resolution 1325 (2000). Special attention should be given to supporting women in the recovered areas, where they bear the brunt of heavy socioeconomic burdens. I call upon the Somali authorities to ratify the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.

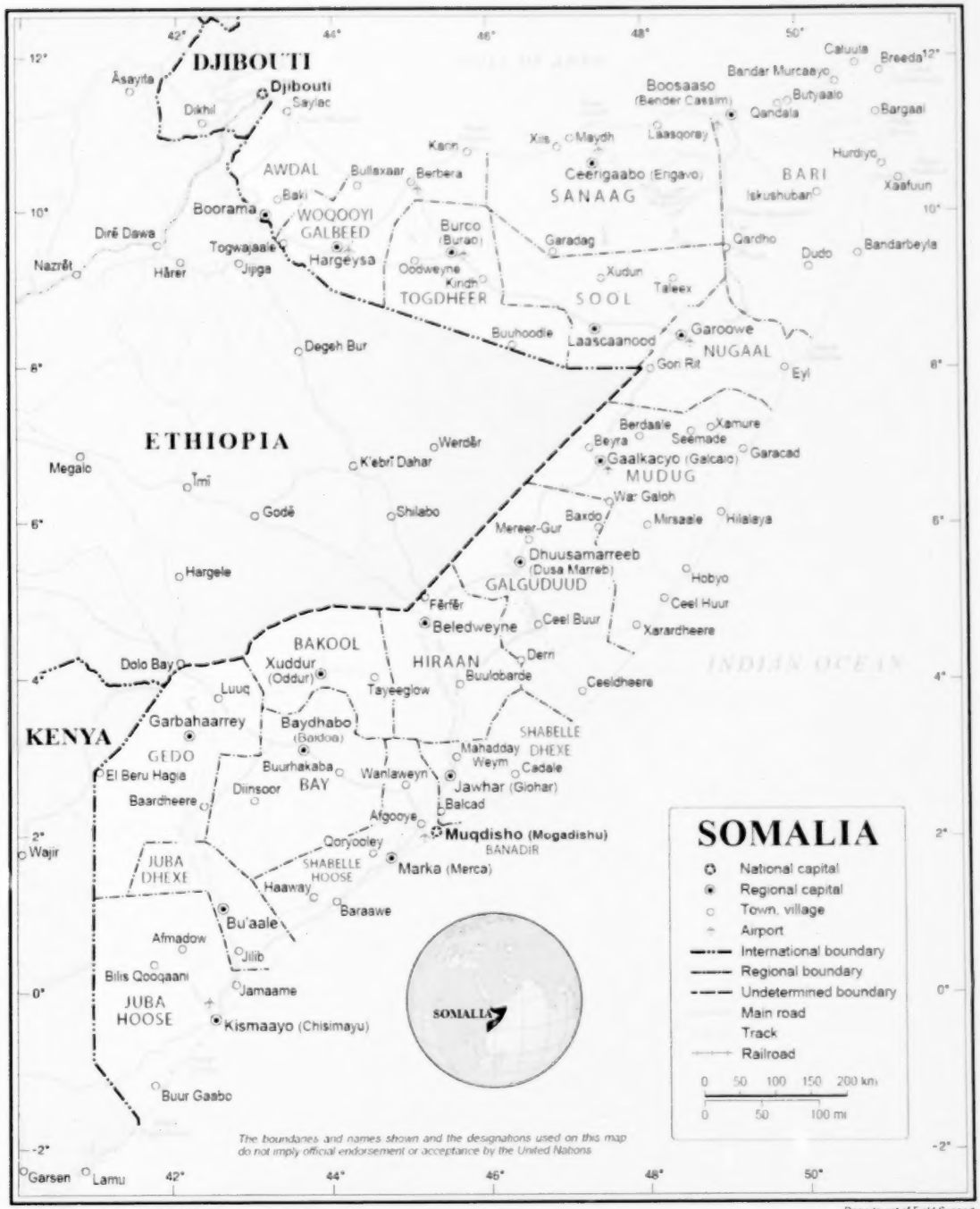
100. I remain extremely concerned about the humanitarian situation in Somalia and that of Somali refugees and migrants in third countries. Only 13 per cent of the funding of $933 million requested for humanitarian activities in Somalia has been provided to date. The tactic recently adopted by Al-Shabaab of blocking supply routes into towns in southern and central Somalia could cause a further deterioration in humanitarian conditions. Consequently, Somalia runs the risk of losing the fragile gains made in 2013. Urgent and sustained funding is required to continue to provide lifesaving humanitarian assistance and livelihood support and to strengthen the resilience of vulnerable people. I urge the international community urgently to provide additional resources for humanitarian assistance in Somalia. I also call upon countries generously providing refuge to Somalis who have fled the conflict to comply with their obligations under international law and not to return them forcefully to Somalia, where their lives could be at risk.

101. The coming months will be critical to the future of Somalia. Many milestones must be met between now and 2016. Federal states need to be formed and a new

constitution agreed upon. National reconciliation must be fast-tracked. Increasing peace and security in Somalia need to be underpinned by effective governance and government-provided basic services, especially in areas that have recently been recovered from Al-Shabaab through the sacrifice of AMISOM and the army. Somalis must see and feel the benefit of that hard work. Local compromise and reconciliation will be needed. This is ultimately a Somali responsibility.

102. To attain these goals, the Federal Government will need the support of the United Nations and the international community to improve security for Somalis and help them to reconcile long-standing differences. With the first anniversary of UNSOM approaching, the United Nations is now well positioned to assist the Federal Government to implement its policy priorities and to continue to provide good offices to facilitate the political process. The international community must remain committed to supporting the Federal Government and people of Somalia and I reaffirm the strong commitment of the United Nations to strengthening its support and presence in Somalia at this critical juncture. In this regard, I strongly recommend to the Security Council an extension of the mandate of UNSOM for one year to 3 June 2015.

103. I wish to thank my Special Representative, Nicholas Kay, his deputies and the members of staff of UNSOM, UNSOA and of the United Nations agencies, funds and programmes and other international and regional organizations in Somalia for their continued hard work under extremely difficult and dangerous conditions. I pay particular tribute to the two slain UNODC colleagues who gave their lives to help Somalia. I also express my deep appreciation to the African Union, AMISOM, IGAD and the European Union for their sustained support to the search for peace in Somalia. We must continue to strengthen our partnership so that together we can help Somalis to enjoy lasting peace.



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